The Pittsburgh Gazette

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LANCASTER, November 8.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Yesterday afternoon, the Governor met the two Houses in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, and delivered the following Address:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

THE Legislature having omitted to prefcribe the manner, in which the Electors of a Prefident and Vice-Prefident of the United States fhall be appointed, I have thought it incumbent on me, to embrace the prefent opportunity, to recommend the adoption of fome meafure relating to the fubject, before the clofe of the prefent Seffion.

The Conftitution of the United States, has left it to the refpective States, to prefcribe the manner of appointing Electors. In fome of the States, the people themfelves, in others, the Legislature, have exercifed the right of appointment. In my own part, I acknowledge, that I have ever entertained the general opinion held by the People, as the moft juft, equal, and expeditious mode of conducting the Election; but a defire for the judgment and practice of others, has induced me to poftpone the fubject from time to time, believing that no neceffity but action, which would be a departure from it here. In eight of the States, Electors are appointed by the Legislatures, and in the two branches of their refpective Houfes, and appointments fo made, have been fucceeded by Congrefs. It is a queftion, therefore, whether on the prefumption, we have fuch adjudicative precedents to govern, fuppofe, fuggeft, or even to refpect, it is not for our difcretion to decide, whether Penfylvania fhall abandon her elective rights, or exercife them in a manner, which has already been adopted by one half of the Confederation.

Though I have thus explicitly communicated my fentiments, and exonerated myfelf from all refponfibility, I fhall deeply meditate on the general queftion, for the fake of your deliberation. The fituation of our Country is critical, but not alarming. In her external relations, the profpect of reconciliation and peace appears, by recent intelligence, to be realized; and nothing remains wanting to her domeftic happinefs, but a reliance on the common intereft, by which her Citizens muft be equally animated, in their efforts to promote it. It has, perhaps, fallen to the lot of Pennfylvania, not merely to determine an important election, but to extinguish, by a magnanimous example, thofe unnatural jealoufies, which have difturbed the peace of Society, and threatened to eclipfe the glory of the Revolution. Under this impreffion, without limiting the attention of the Legislature upon the proceedings of the prefent Congrefs, from every quarter of the State, and beyond, our Fellow-Citizens look to the patriotifm and fidelity of thofe whom they have repofed their confidence, and to whom they have delegated their power. Such juft and honorable expectations muft not be difappointed. No fupport to the views of party, or intrigue of ambition, and abhorrent to the precedents, that have diftinguifhed your deliberations, can be the approbation of our Conftituents, the intereft of our United States, and the dictate of duty.

I fhall now, Gentlemen, the communications, the general ftate of the Commonwealth, and the [illegible] I cannot conclude [illegible] without [illegible]

[illegible] cial co-operation, in every meafure for the public good. Let us, then, cultivate, by all the means in our power, a liberal and harmonious intercourfe between the departments of the Government;—convinced, as we muft be, that our private happinefs, not lefs than our public duty, will be beft promoted, under the influence of mutual confidence, deference and eftem.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

November 7, 1800.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, September 25.

ON the 13th of September his Majefty the Emperor gave powers to Count Lehrbach and to Baron Lauer to treat with the General of Brigade Labarie.

On the following day, the 20th of September, the following act was figned:

Convention for the prolongation of the fufpenfion of arms between the French army of the Rhine and the army of his Imperial Majefty in Germany.

The Count De Lehrbach, Miniffer Plenipotentiary of his Imperial, Royal, and Apoftolic Majefty in the Empire and with his army in Germany, and the Baron de Lauer, Field Marfhal of the armies of his Majefty, on the one part, and the General of Brigade of the French army of the Rhine, Victor Eman Laborie, on the other part, charged reciprocally with the full powers necefftry for concluding and figning a Convention relative to the prolongation of the fufpenfion of arms, have agreed as follows:

Art. 1. His Imperial and Royal Majefty, on the demand of the Firft Conful of the French Republic, and with the view of giving a proof of his fincere defire to ftop the ravages of war, conferts that the fufpenfion of arms, concluded at Hohenlinden, and Ulm, with the modifications depending thereon, and that of Infpruck, which was fixed on the 24th of September, fhall be extended to the end of the month of October, that is to fay, to the 5th day of November, old ftyle, inclufively.

2d. The garrifons which are in the fortreffes fhall depart freely with all the effects belonging to the, and fhall go to the Imperial army of Germany.

3d. The evacuation of the places, as well as the garrifons as of the ftores of every kind, fhall take place without delay, within ten days from the ratification. A term fixed for this purpofe by the French army, all the accommodations which are in its power to give, the means of making tranfports of every kind, which fhall be at the charge of his Royal and Imperial Majefty.

4th. The evacuation of one of the places upon the principal communications, they fhall, after the interval of five days, be given up to the French army. The choice of them fhall be determined by delegates, who fhall be immediately fent with the fhorteft poffible delay, to examine the ftate.

5th. The warlike ftores, and thofe of provifions, and the military chefts, fhall alfo be removed. The fame thing fhall be done with the artillery, with the exception of that of the campaign. This latter fhall be examined and certified by delegates appointed for the purpofe.

6th. It fhall be determined without delay, by a particular convention, what fhall be the mean of tranfport, and of the evacuation of thefe places, as well as what fhall be the means of fubfiftence, and removing the fick, who cannot be tranfported with the garrifons.

7th. By means of the above arrangement there fhall be a prolongation of the armiftice, and of a fufpenfion of hoftilities between the army of his Imperial and Royal Majefty and his allies, and the army of the Rhine of the French Republic, for forty-five days to count from to-morrow, and comprehending fifteen days for intimation of the refumption of hoftilities, if they are to be refumed.

8th. The General in Chef of the army of the Rhine, engages to procure ceffation of hoftilities on the part of the army of the French Republic in Italy, in cafe they have there been refumed.

9th. The line of demarcation fixed by the convention of the 15th of July, is preferved in all its details under the modification comprehended in the 1ft, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th articles of this agreement, and under thofe hereafter mentioned.

10th. The French army of the Rhine fhall remain, and be ftationary on the two banks of the Lech, and the Imperial army of Germany upon the two banks of the Inn, each at the diftance of 5000 toifes, either from thefe rivers, or from the places upon their courfe. There fhall only be placed a chain of advanced pofts upon the line of demarcation fixed by the convention of the 15th of July laft.

10th. The difpofitions of the above mentioned convention fhall be executed in every thing which is not contrary to the prefent. Article 8th of that convention, of the 15th July, is not applicable to the inhabitants of the places above mentioned in all its difpofitions, but the General in Chief is at the fame time invited to take into confideration the ftuation in which thefe inhabitants have been placed by the misfortunes of war.

11th. The prefent convention fhall be fent by couriers to all the commanders of corps of the refpective armies, both in Germany and Italy, with the greateft expedition, fo that not only hoftilities may be, and may remain fufpended, but fo that the putting it in execution may be begun immediately, and finifhed in the term abfolutely neceffary, regard being had to diftance.

12th. There fhall be named by the Generals in Chief of the two armies, delegates for the execution of the articles of the above convention, who fhall fee to that execution.

Interchanged at Hohenlinden, September 20. 1800.

[Signed] COUNT DE LEHRBACH.
LAUER, Field Marfhal.
VICTOR E. LABORIE.
[True Copy.] MOREAU, General in Chief.

LONDON, September 29.

On the 23d (the anniverfary of the Republic) Fay the Minifter of the Interior communicated to the citizens, aflembled in the Temple of Mars [the Church of the Invalids] a note, in which the Firft Conful gives an account of the negociations between France, Auftria, and England. It appears from this note, that the preliminaries figned on the 28th of July, and ratified the next day by the Conful, had not been ratified at Vienna, through their having been prevented by a faction inimical to peace, and on the motive that the King of England had required to be admitted in to the negociations, offering to fend his plenipotentiaries to Lunenville, in Lorraine, conjointly with thofe of the Emperor. In confequence of this propofition, the French government made no difficulty to admit the Englifh plenipotentiaries to the Congrefs for Peace, under the condition of an armiftice by fea, fimilar to that fubfifting by land; but at the fame time announced the ceffation of the armiftice, and fignified to the Emperor, that no further delay for explanation would be allowed him, unlefs he put into the hands of the French the three fortreffes of Philipfburgh, Ulm, and Ingolftadt—It was to accede to this condition that Francis II. repaired to his army; and he has, at the fame time, inveffed the Count de Lehrbach with the neceffary powers to go to the Congrefs of Lunenville. If, however, the conditions of the maritime trace fhould not be agreed to, or England fhould prevent the Emperor from concluding a feparate treaty, in rigour of the feafons is to reftrain the Republican troops, who will profecute the war, even in the depth of winter, to the utmoft extremity, and, without allowing the enemy time to form new armies. All thefe particulars are officially announced in the Moniteur.

The convention to the effect already mentioned, was figned the 20th September. It prolongs the armiftice forty five days, reckoning from the 21ft and including the fifteen days notice for the renewal of hoftilities, fhould they take place.—This convention is only for the armies in Germany; but no doubt a fimilar one will be concluded for thofe of Italy.

Such is what the note of the Firft Conful calls an extreme moderation, the proof of his firm refolution to give peace to the continent. Such are the humiliating conditions, for the acceptance of which the Emperor, with great parade, placed himfelf at the head of his army. We have certainly always thought that the Auftrian armies, in their prefent condition, were unable to fuftain the attack of thofe of France; we can eafily conceive that Baron Thugut, not willing to take upon himfelf the figning conditions of this nature, fhould abandon his firft intention of following the Emperor to the army, and fend Count Lehrbach to fupply his place. But what muft appear inconceivable is, that his Imperial majefty fhould have been fo duped by his miniffers as to be induced to put himfelf at the head of his army, merely to fubmit to conditions more humiliating, and more degrading even than the preliminaries he was required to ratify.

The French are now maffers of the only place which the Imperialifts poffeffed on the rear of the Republican Army: they are maffers of two ftrong places, which put in their power the whole navigation of the Danube, and are enabled to continue thofe contributions by which they fubfift their numerous Armies at the expence of foreign countries. In fuch a ftuation, the Enemy may certainly wait contentedly the iffue of the Congrefs of Lunenville, nor is it poffible to excufe the Court of Vienna, either from the part it may chenfh of the intervention of [illegible] to enable it to maintain more advantageous conditions; or that it may [illegible] means to reorganife its Armies during the [illegible] grefs, and refume hoftilities with more fuccefs on the return of fpring. The Enemy will, doubtlefs, watch the Emperor too clofely to allow him this latter chance; and the intereffs of Auftria, it is to be feared, are too much oppofed to thofe of Auftria, and the refentment of France ftill too ftrong for Auftria to flatter herfelf fhe fhall find any reffource in either of thofe Powers.

A Congrefs, however, is to be held, to which our Plenipotentiaries cannot be admitted but under the condition of a Naval Armiftice. Probable, the other Powers will fend to it their Minifters; in which cafe political negociations will be difplayed in a much wider field, and have for its object the general interefts of Europe, and the reeftablifhment of the Balance of Power, if indeed fuch a balance can be reeftablifhed, while there fhall exift in the very centre of Europe a Government feated on the volcano of revolutionary faction.

The different letters from the neighbourhood of the feene of war are rendered uninterefting by the conclufion of the Armiftice. All the Powers were entirely ready to act. Not even a fhadow of doubt whether hoftilities may not have effectually commenced in Italy. This cafe regretted as poffible in the Convention of the 20th and 21ft, and great engines to put an end to them. General Brune fet out from Milan on the 27th for Genoa, and hoftilities, it is faid, were to recommence on the 13th. Yeftreday a courier arrived to-day, and brought counter orders.

The fete of the anniverfary of the Republic was celebrated with the ufual pomp, and the news of the renewal of the Armiftice fpread additional joy over the fcene.

The Chief Conful has made fome additions to the Council of State. In the Legion of Honour the names of Portalis and Tronchet are confidered as important acquifitions. Several other changes, increafing the talents and refpectability of this body, have been made.

The French Funds have rifen to 35 francs, 20 cents.

October 1.

We have time fince announced that difficulties in china had been occafioned by the overflowing of the Hoy and Kian rivers. Recent accounts ftate the [illegible] to have [illegible] and muft left on the [illegible] of the water, the accumulation of putrid bodies with which its furface had been covered, has occafioned a malignant epidemic difeafe, which had proved fatal to upwards of 100,000 perfons.

The following intelligence was brought by the Hamburgh mail which arrived yeftenday:

"Riga, September 16, 1800.

"The Emperor of Ruffia having learned that the Englifh have made a violent attack upon Denmark, and have impofed the paffage of the Sound, by fending a fquadron of men of war thither, whereby the commerce of the Baltic Sea appears to have fuffained an interruption, hereby pleafed to order that Englifh property and capital in his Imperial Majefty's dominions be fequeftered or detained, and that no part of it be fuffered to be remitted or fent out until his Imperial Majefty fhall have obtained what the real views of England are, or that his Imperial Majefty fhall have given his fpecial permiffion to the contrary.

"None of the property of the Englifh fhall however, be taken from the veffels nor fhall any interruption be given to the private concerns of the merchants poffeffing Britifh property."

Extraordinary as this meafure may appear to be, yet, as the motives which are alledged as having given rife to it have now ceafed, it is to be prefumed, that the dictating it would be revoked almoft immediately after it had been enforced.

The mail of Friday brought us letters from the combined Britifh and Turkifh fleet off Alexandria, dated the 9th of July, ftating that Sir Sidney Smith had fent lieutenant Wright, of the Tegre, to Cairo, charged with difpatches to General Menon.—The Grand Vizier was encamped with about 80,000 men at Jaffa, and was engaged in preparations to advance againft the enemy, fhould the miffion of Mr. Wright fail to induce them to evacuate Egypt.

Sir Sidney Smith had only two Englifh fhips, but two others were hourly expected to join him.

Letters from Lubeck of the 15th, mention the arrival of an Englifh veffel there from Riga, that the embargo ftated to have been impofed on our veffels in the Ruffian ports muft have been but of mort duration.

Before the Emperor of Germany quitted Vienna to take the command of the army, prayers were faid for his fuccefs, at which he was prefent, together with the Queen of Naples, the Empreffs, and all the females of his family.

In Bohemia, the militia deftined to defend the country under the Archduke Charles, will amount to 50 000 men. That of Hungary confifting of 80,000 men, is to be headed by Prince Eferhazy, and to ferve out of the country: while the Archduke Palatine will command in the interior.

October 2.

We are ftill without any certain information refpecting the nature of the difpatches lately received by Government from France. [illegible]

tice; and the explanatory communications on the subject, we believe, have not yet entirely ceased. The difficulties which present themselves on this occasion, must be, indeed, both numerous and serious. It should seem that we are called upon to make no less a sacrifice than the total relinquishment, for a given time, of the proud superiority which a combination power we now so recently subdued, and to this day exercising, considered as we may venture to add our fears, that the jealousies and suspicions which the respective governments entertain of each other's views, are at the present moment of too much importance to admit a description to induce a reasonable hope of the existing differences being brought to a speedy or cordial accommodation.

A Council of the Cabinet Ministers was held yesterday afternoon at Lord Grenville's office —a circumstance which gave rise to a report of some further dispatches having been received from France, but which we could not trace to any authentic source.

General Clark, the officer appointed to reside at the seat of government at Auxerre, is an Irishman, and a very confidential friend of the First Consul.

The new Bavarian Minister, the Chevalier D'Aretin, is expected to arrive in this country.

Lord Whitworth is now on his return to England, by the route of Hamburgh.

RIOTS IN LONDON.

Sept. 11. We view with pain the present state of the public mind in and near the Metropolis. It now appears that the letters we expressed yesterday of a speedy and effectual termination to the disgraceful tumults maintained by large bodies of the populace in the neighbourhood of Mark-lane, and in other parts of the city, were not to be realized so soon as we hoped. The passions, as well as well disposed minds must have wished. The influence on the corn exchange yesterday was at first only slightly interrupted, was towards the close of the afternoon, wholly suspended; so entirely did the populace occupy the avenues leading to Mark-lane. Some inferior acts of riot were committed by the more violent of the crowd, whose indignation appeared for some time to be chiefly excited against a Quaker, who was supposed to be a great dealer in corn, and concerning whom some irritating reports had been circulated among the people. The gentleman was treated with much severity, and discovering that attempts were made, which, if they succeeded, would endanger his personal safety, he hastened to a private house, near the market for protection. Another part of the multitude followed. The doors and windows of a few dwellings were nearly surrounded; but no further mischief was made by the populace. This happened some time after three o'clock.

The Lord Mayor displayed great activity and zeal. He visited Mark-lane twice in the course of the day, but more in the style of a private gentleman than in that of a magistrate exercising the functions of his office, thus shewing it to be his opinion, as we understand it to be the opinion of the most eminent lawyers, that the duty of civil power — having effected an entry by an early hour in the morning, the crowd was, of course, very great at that time — his lordship forbore to read the Mark-lane Act, which was observed by every gentleman, the chief magistrate expostulated with the people on the dreadful consequences to the country in general of such acts of violence and disorder. He assured them, that the causes of complaint and sufferings would be investigated; that the evil would be corrected as much as possible; and that whilst property would be protected against all violence, every assistance would be employed against them, if they would retire peaceably to their homes. Unfortunately, this admonitory address was received with considerable murmurs, and the conduct of his lordship was insulted by the hisses of some misguided persons, who were observed to make use of the most violent gestures.

His lordship is to be applauded for the conduct he observed on the occasion. He was attended by the Sheriffs of the city, and by a few gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who, with the assistance of the police officers, were employed in keeping off the crowd. Several persons were violently thrown down by the feet of the horses, and received considerable injuries. Some of the constables were severely handled by the mob, and their staves taken from them. Several gentlemen were obliged to take shelter in the adjacent houses, and could only effect their escape by getting over the walls of the backyards. Some of the windows of the houses in Mark-lane were broken by the populace.

The Lord Mayor, finding that the Civil Power had hitherto been found inadequate to the dispersion of the rioters, gave order that the military should also be called out, patrole the streets in every ward, and act according to orders, if there should be occasion for it. Strong guards of constables were also placed in Billiter-street, particularly at the house of Mr. Wood and Co. the cheesemongers, to uniformly mentioned, and by these means tranquility was maintained in the city through the whole of the day.

At an early hour in the morning, a printed bill was affixed on the Quakers' Meeting-house, opposite to Billiter-gate church, containing these words, in large and conspicuous letters:—

"THIS MEETING WILL BE PULLED DOWN THIS NIGHT."

In addition to this menace, Mr. Wood, and Co. as well as several other cheesemongers of eminence in that neighbourhood, received anonymous letters in the forenoon, announcing that the prices of their several articles were not lowered in the course of present week, their houses would be destroyed.

About ten o'clock several persons observed to be loitering opposite Mr. Jones, the cheesemonger's house in Chitwell street, but apparently with no other object than to gratify their curiosity. It was, however, observed, that a cart belonging to Mr. Jone's carts was putting through the horses, some brewers servants who were present, cried — "There he comes! we will have him."

About nine o'clock at night, a mob, for the third time, began to assemble in Chitwell-street, but dispersed on the appearance of the military, who repaired to Fleet market, where they were met by the Bridewell Volunteers, three deep, who charged them with fixed bayonets, and immediately put them to flight, some running up Fleet street, and others along Shoe-lane.

The party which came up Fleet-street consisted of about 500. A formidable body of them bent their course to Clare market, and immediately attacked the house of Mr. Cullum, the cheesemonger, whose windows had been broken the evening before. To oppose their progress in that quarter, the Somerset House Corps under the command of Major Sutton, stationed themselves at the end of the market, whilst the St. Clement Danes Association, under orders of Major Dixon, took their post in Clare-street. The Westminster Volunteers, took their post in Clare-street, St. Paul's, Covent Garden, commanded by Captain Wilson and Lieut. Field, took charge of Bunhope street, and the Westminster Cavalry patrolled the streets in the most proper direction under the command of Major Elliott.

When the St. Clement Danes Association entered Clare street to protect the inhabitants, a brick was thrown from the roof of one of the houses which struck Mr. Mayne on the head. The gentleman was of course stunned by the blow, and by some accident or other, the piece went off at the very same time, the whole of which struck us most suddenly struck with such surprise and consternation, that they fled and dispersed on every side from this terrific explosion, leaving the inhabitants to recover from their panic, and the Volunteers to laugh at their easy victory.

Two Scotch regiments of Horse arrived this morning in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch, but their assistance to aid those serving the peace of the metropolis, should their interference be required.

October 6.

Government received this morning dispatches of importance from Paris. They are supposed to contain the final answer of the Chief Consul. The ship which brought them brought us Paris papers to the 4th instant. The contents of which are of considerable importance.

The terms of peace proposed to the English Government by the French Government, were taken into consideration by the Council of State. The Council of State resolved itself into a council of war, was held; and, on account of the total want of provisions, it was agreed to send a flag of truce to General Hope, with a proposal to surrender the island. On the 5th articles of capitulation were agreed upon and signed. The garrison are considered as prisoners of war and are not to serve against his Britannic Majesty until they have been regularly exchanged.

This event is of considerable importance. It removes one of the obstacles to the arrangement of a naval armistice, and will enable Great Britain to negociate with more effect at the Congress of Luneville.

The Emperor is gone back to Vienna. The Count de Lehrbach is duly expected at Stralsund on his way to Luneville, where very active preparations for the Congress are making. The Chief Consul's brother, Joseph Buonaparte is to be the negociator on the part of France.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

Doctor Spaulding, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has undertaken to inoculate for the Kine Pox. He has already performed the operation on several persons in different stages of the disease, upon two it has had its usual course, which has been so slight as not to prevent their usual occupations, nor cause a single complaint of indisposition. These leading facts, says the doctor, are well established, to wit—that the Kine Pox is an effectual preventative of the Small Pox—that it is much lighter than the Small Pox, and is attended with any indisposition—that it is not contagious, and cannot be communicated but by inoculation; one of a family may safely have the Kine Pox without any fear of infecting the others.

From a London Paper—August 30.

There is now in the river an astonishing large basking wild man, caught 200 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, brought over in the Rambler, South Sea whaler.—He is of astonishing muscular strength, a specimen of which had nearly proved fatal to one of the custom house officers, who inadvertently went too near him; he seized hold of the man, twirled him about two or three times with the greatest velocity, and then threw him over the side. Luckily the man escaped with a good fright and a ducking.

In a communication from a politician of distinguished rank abroad, it was suggested that many points of resemblance would be found between the characters of BUONAPARTE and HANNIBAL, as the latter is described by the historian Livy. On consulting that author, the following translation was made. The classical reader who wishes to be fetted with Latin luxury, will turn to the fourth section of the twenty first book of Livy, in the Elzevir Edition. The passage in question begins,

Missus Annibal in Hispaniam prima statim juventa animum exercuit, ubi convertit.

No sooner had Hannibal arrived upon the coast of Spain, than the whole army became attached to him—The veteran soldiery believed that Amilcar himself was resuscitated. They beheld the same vigor of countenance, the same fire in his eye; the very lines and features of his face. He shortly supercedes by his own merit the necessity of a recommendation from the love they bore for his father. Never was the same ability discovered in one person for a diversity of pursuits: he was fitted alike for obedience and command; so that it was difficult to decide to which he was most dear, the commander or the army. Asdrubal would have selected him sooner, for the execution of any bold or arduous enterprise; nor was the confidence or the courage of the soldiers greater under any other chieftain. In "enterprizes of great peril or moment," he mingled much audacity with much caution. His body was as incapable of being fatigued by labour, as his mind by being overcome by it. Of heat and of cold he was equally patient. His appetite was satisfied with what is necessary for sustenance, instead of luxuries. His waking and sleeping hours knew no distinction of time into day and night—what portion was not devoted to active labors, was given to repose, not indeed on beds of down, nor in the silence of retirement. Many have often seen him, covered with a soldier's cloak, lying on the bare ground among the guards and soldiers' posts. His dress did not excell that of his equals in rank; in arms and equipage he surpassed them. He was alone pre eminent in the ranks of infantry as in the squadrons of cavalry—foremost in advancing to the field of battle, and last to leave it when the battle was over.

So many manly virtues were counterbalanced by a correspondent number of flagitious vices—He was a monster of cruelty; his perfidy was more than Punic; actuated by no regard to truth or sanctity—"the fear of God was not in him," nor had he any respect for his oath, or his religion. Thus endowed with virtues and vices, he served three years under the commander Asdrubal.

A vessel arrived at Norfolk, on the 6th ult. picked up 24 seamen floating on the bottom of a pinnacle, grog tub, and several parts. It appears that they were the only part of the crew of the English brig Colgo, captain Stovin, which was upset the preceding evening by a sudden squall, while on her passage from Jamaica to Martinique with dispatches from Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour to Admiral Duckworth. The number of persons on board this unfortunate vessel were 27, including passengers, of which number the above are all that were saved. The only officers are the sailing master and one midshipman.

His Excellency John Drayton, Governor of South Carolina, has issued his proclamation, thereby summoning the Legislature of that state, to convene, punctually, at Columbia, on the 14th inst. to make choice of Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States—which by law must take place on the 23d.

Two hundred and seven persons died in one day at Cadiz, of an epidemic disease. In fifteen days there died of the same disease 3000 persons!

Congress, by their act passed and approved the first day of March, 1792, did enact, that Electors shall be appointed in each state, for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States of America, within 34 days preceding the first Wednesday in December, 1792, and within 34 days preceding the first Wednesday in December, in every fourth year succeeding the last election: And, that the said Electors shall meet, and give their votes, on the said first Wednesday in December, at such place in each state as shall be directed by the Legislature thereof.

Federal Meeting.

AT a large and respectable meeting of the Federal Republicans of the City of Philadelphia convened at Dunwoody's on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a Legislative appointment of electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, at the approaching election.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS, was called to the chair. And

GRIFFITH EVANS, chosen Secretary.

On motion ordered that a committee of seven report forthwith a communication to be addressed to the Senators from this district.

Whereupon,

Thomas Fitzsimons, William Rawle, William Lewis, Joseph Hopkinson, John Hallowell, James Milnor, and Charles W. Hare Esqrs. were appointed, who having withdrawn for some time, returned to the meeting, and reported the following Resolutions, which being read and considered were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, is a matter of high constitutional obligation and ought in all possible cases to be carefully and faithfully performed. But the manner of executing this trust will prove inadequate and delusory, unless the powers entrusted to the Legislature by the people are strictly adhered to. The constitution of the State defining the powers, prescribes the mode by which the public representatives are to act, and to deviate from what is thus prescribed is to disobey both the constitution of the State and of the United States. To the latter, no obedience can be valid if the act of the Legislature unsupported by the former, and in pursuance of nominal bill of citizens unauthorized on constitutional principles to perform the functions of electors, the Legislature might, perhaps,

its desire to fulfil its obligations without succeeding in the attempt, and infringe one constitution without obeying the other. After long and mature consideration with the best information that the best citizens among us could obtain, the Senate of Pennsylvania was declared to be a component part of our Legislature, and the people have found in this system, the security and stability which till then had been deficient in our national councils. What the voice of the people has created, the voice of the people can destroy, and until by equal authority the present constitution of Pennsylvania shall be altered in this part of its foundations, the Senate must still be considered as a component part of the Legislature. In all instances except where the constitution itself expressly directs otherwise, the powers and duties of the Senate are exercised as a corporate body, the members of which cannot in their functions unite with the members of any other body. In two cases only, the members of the Senate are required to perform certain acts jointly with the members of the House of Representatives and thus by rational and necessary inference in all others, the functions of each must be seperately exercised, communicating with each other, only as corporate persons, where concurrence is necessary.

Upon an opposite system, the utility and effect of the Senate, would be destroyed; the number of the members of the other house would always enable them to prevail over the voice of the Senate; and it would soon become a matter of indifference to the people, to preserve the form of two legislative bodies, when in effect and operation they were blended into one.

When, by the Constitution of the United States, the duties, now in question were devolved upon the direction of the legislatures of the several States, it is obvious, that it was expected in the first instance, that the legislatures were only to direct in what manner their constituents should appoint the electors.

Since however electors chosen immediately by the legislatures in the other parts of the union have been considered as constitutionally appointed, it is now unfashionable, and unnecessary, to discuss the validity of this construction of the general constitution.

But while the present impossibility of appointing electors, by the voice of the people is conceded and regretted, we deem it our duty to refrain from sacrificing the constitution of Pennsylvania to our zeal for obeying that of the United States.

Where they cannot stand together, the former must give way; but we need not seek for occasions to prostrate it without necessity.

In submitting to the present exigence and approving of a legislative choice of electors, we cannot approve of making that choice in any other than a constitutional manner.

There is too much reason to believe, that a joint vote would, on this occasion, be little more than authorising the House of Representatives alone, to make the choice, and thus of substance only a part of the Legislature would do what the constitution of the United States, requires to be done by the whole.

By such a measure the will and authority of the people would be disobeyed, although half their confidence has been reposed in the Senate, the whole would be assumed by the House of Representatives, and the same arguments which would justify this invasion of our charter, might with facility be applied to the making laws and performing every other public duty.

It is therefore only by a concurrent vote that the sense of the people in the choice of electors can be constitutionally conveyed—They have given no other powers, and the Corporation of Philadelphia might with as much justice and propriety undertake to appoint electors, as the unauthorised and homeless junction of the members of both Houses.

The fervor of party may occasionally prompt to measures the consequences of which it disclaims to calculate,—but we trust that there still remain among our political opponents some calm and temperate minds, who will long deliberate before they infringe a fundamental principal of the constitution; who will remember that precedents leading to evade, or disobey the sense of their constituents, terminate in mischief which they did not intend, and ruin which they cannot avert.

Resolved, That the preceding Resolutions be transmitted to the Senators from the District composed of the City and County of Philadelphia, and County of Delaware, as the sense of many of their constituents on the important subject now before them—Which Resolutions being read, were unanimously adopted.

By order of the Meeting,

THOMAS FITZSIMONS, Chairman

Attest,

G. EVANS, Secretary.

CHILLICOTHE, (N. W. T.) October 6.

This morning, in the Legislature now sitting here came on an election for two delegates to represent this territory in the Congress of the United States, when WILLIAM M'MILLAN, Esq. of Hamilton County, was declared duly elected to serve until the fourth of March next, in place of W. H. Harrison, Esq. appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory—and PAUL FEARING, Esq. of Washington County, to serve two years from the fourth of March ensuing.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1800

LUNEVILLE

Where the deputies to a General Congress are to assemble, is a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Meurte. It is situated between the Vesouze and the Meurte, which unite a little below, in a marshy country, which has been drained. In the 6th century, it was the capital of itself, united in the 9th to Lorraine, &c. &c. &c.

By the Report of the Commanding Officer at Fort Massac, (near the mouth of the Ohio) there passed that place from the 1st of June to the 31st of August, 1800, inclusive, EIGHTY NINE BOATS of various descriptions, from Kentucky, Tennessee, the North-Western Territory, and the Western parts of Virginia, and Pennsylvania, destined for the Natchez, New-Orleans, and other ports on the Mississippi. The cargoes of these Boats consisted of the following particulars:—

2,675	Barrels Flour.
27	Barrels Gin.
62	Barrels Nails.
182	Coils Cordage.
9	Sugar Rollers.
3	Hogsheads Oil.
30	Bales Blankets.
11	Saddles and Bridles.
4	Tons Logwood.
1	Barrel Wine.
4	Hogsheads Molasses.
10	Barrels Taffia.
15	Pair Boot Legs.
205	Bushels Corn.
1,011	Yards Country Linen.
4,200	Weight Bar Iron.
11,200	Weight Castings.
3	Barrels Brandy.
9	Barrels Peach Brandy.
496	Barrels Whiskey.
83	Barrels Beer.
7	Barrels Sugar.
6	Barrels Indian Meal.
121	Packs Peltry.
7	Barrels Coffee.
300	Pounds Loaf Sugar.
1,000	Bushels Lime.
18	Rifle Guns.
20	Boxes Shot.
18,350	Pounds Bacon.
9	Barrels Tar.
28,105	Weight Lead.
22	Faggots Nail rods
900	Pounds Gun Powder.
133	Hogsheads Tobacco.
8	Kegs Tobacco.
1	Chest Carpenters Tools.
3	Boxes Candles.
1	Box Glass.
406	Barrels Salt.
4	Waggons.
3	Grind Stones.
3	Mill Stones.
11,586	Pounds Cotton.
34	Head Black Cattle.
7	Head Sheep.
20	Horses.
7,600	Dollars in Dry Goods.
75	Women & Children, (black & white)
401	White Men.
75	Black Men.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

I hope Mr. Addison will scorn to make any reply to the scandalous address of Mr. Brackenridge to him unless it be to issue a warrant against him as a mover of sedition, or have him sent to the Mad-house in Philadelphia, whither the increasing symptoms of infanity will soon lead him.

Mr. Brackenridge it seems never heard of any ARTS in the election of Governor. Honest man! But let him not be alarmed, they are not imputed to him. His arts lay the other way, to trim between the two candidates, pretend neutrality, do things on both sides, that whichever succeeded he might claim the merit, and the reward. No body expects truth from him. He knows that such arts did exist, but that they are not stated to affect the people on this side of the mountains.—For the people on this side of the mountains do not elect Governor M'Kean. And least of all would they apply to the people of Allegheny or Crawford county in which there was so great a majority against him. Nothing unfavourable to the people of these counties could be meant, and nothing unfavourable to the character and administration of the Governor which must speak for itself. And nothing but the malice of Brackenridge, the reeling of intoxication and the raving of infanity could suggest such things.

Mr. Brackenridge in his Tree talks of an INSURRECTION and gives broad hints of a way to begin, and of a SOLEMN OCCASION when he is to revenge his personal wrongs. By these expressions he means the same thing. Let him remember that in the last Insurrection he was for sending many of the Insurrection heroes down the river with the frogs, and *he* cannot tell what may be his fate in the next to which he is contributing so liberally.

Mr. Scull I cannot help being shocked that a Judge of the Supreme Court who ought to have decency, should suggest outrageously insulting another Judge on the Bench, and that too for delivering sentiments decent, serious, and seasonable in a Charge to the Grand Jury. Such Charges are on occasions delivered by all Judges. It is true since we had Presidents of Circuits we have had no Charges to Grand Juries here from the Judges of the Supreme Court, but the reason is the Judges of the Supreme Court have had no Grand Jury before them. When they used to have Grand Juries they always used to deliver Charges on various subjects besides that immediately before the Jury. The present Governor when Chief Justice did so. Indeed, I believe all Judges throughout the United States do so. It is a becoming, proper, and useful thing. I for my part have been highly pleased and I hope instructed by it. And it is horribly shocking to me to hear from a Judge of the Supreme Court sentiments so ruffian like and disorderly.

Judge Brackenridge has published in his newspaper a letter said to have been written from Washington.—This is one of the Judge's tricks which he calls management.—That letter was written by himself.—The world knows well that this crack-brained Judge cares little for truth, but wishes to be thought a very cunning fellow.—"THE SHREDS OF HIS BUSINESS" have been a very unpleasant topic to him; his old clients are daily coming with accounts of causes lost by his blunders.—From Washington in particular, there were doleful ditties, and the Judge for one of his blunders was compelled to pay near two hundred dollars of costs.—This produced the letter.—During the last circuit of the Judges of the Supreme Court, scarcely a cause of Mr. Brackenridge was supported, owing to his negligence and unskilful practice.—He is now very fortunately placed in a situation where his ignorance of law will be less exposed, if he has good sense enough to hold his tongue; and we find accordingly that he meddles very little with the business of the court, unless Mr. Collins's name be mentioned; then indeed he has been known to rouse and lay aside his novel, and make a VERY REMARKABLE DISPLAY of —of—of—law learning to be sure! ! !—Such a display however as made the poor Jacobin lawyers blush and say it was a pity Governor M'Kean had not given him something else.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Scull,

THE letter of Judge Brackenridge to Mr. Addison printed in the Tree of Liberty last week, is more censurable and more alarming than any publication which has ever appeared in an American newspaper. A Judge of the Supreme Court openly invites the people to outrage, riot and insurrection against the judiciary authority of the state:—He tells the turbulent, the guilty, the desperate, the seditious, that Judge Addison ought to have been dragged from the Bench and sacrificed on the spot! ! !—And he seems to lament the passive tameness of the people as bordering upon servility, because they refrained from insulting a Judge sitting in the sacred seat of justice! ! !

When passion displaces reason and assumes her station; when the arbiter appointed to decide the fate of criminals, comes forward, stimulates to the perpetration of the most horrid crimes; what confidence? What security? What hope have the people left!—If vindictive deadly rancour can so far overpower and destroy the public character of a Judge, that he calls in a mob to avenge his silly quarrels with a brother Judge; in what condition are private citizens who have incurred the displeasure of a magistrate so frantic.—In what way can his private enemies be safe, or his guilty friends be brought to justice? Suppose the bloody deed done;—and Judge Brackenridge ascending the judgment seat to pass upon the life and death of the assassins.—How will he demean himself when the criminals are arraigned before him and produce his own letter signed with his name as a justification of the murder?—If the mob should abstain from shedding blood, and content themselves with the destruction of property, disfiguring the persons, and the exile of his personal enemies, will the Judge venture to inflict sentence of retribution, compensation, fine, imprisonment or dungeon upon those who have risen to assist in ridding him of sneering neighbours, feared rivals, or hated superiors? Hated because really superior in worth and estimation! ! !

Were he in a moment of returning virtue to hazard an attempt at punishment, he might fairly expect that his deluded indignant followers would perceive his sudden change of shape, and hunt him down Actæon-like with his own blood hounds!

In this wicked letter Judge Brackenridge affects great respect and zeal for the character of Governor M'Kean and artfully endeavours to excite his friends against Mr. Addison. This respect and zeal is of late but rapid growth.—But a few weeks before the Governor's election, Mr. Brackenridge publicly declared that M'Kean was a weak, silly old man, a slave to his passions, would be governed by those who flattered him most, and the state might as well be governed by any old woman. He particularly mentioned Tench Coxe as a sycophant, destitute of all moral principle, and an old tory that joined the British, who was likely to become M'Kean's greatest favourite, and that this was enough to damn any man's election.—These declarations were not confidential but in the open street in the presence of several gentlemen now living in town who well remember all here stated and more; yet now this same Governor who has made him a Judge is be-praised by Mr. Brackenridge with a view of enlisting him and his friends through the state in the private grudge against Judge Addison, who in his anathematised charge has not said a word disrespectful of the Governor personally.

These arts of Judge Brackenridge will not serve his purpose. The real tendency of his letter will be discerned and abhorred by all parties. It presents so frightful a picture of the heart which dictated it, that for the honor of human nature, it is hoped that few will be hardy enough to defend or excuse it, and if the Legislature do their duty they will put it in the power of the Governor to dismiss Mr. Brackenridge from all further authority in the courts. The appointment was certainly made without due consideration, and there is now unequivocal evidence that it never ought to have been made.—It is now demonstrated that not only the head is uninformed in point of law, but the heart is envenomed with a poison which must pollute the pure current of Justice, and mortal if it enter into the judiciary system of our State.

A CITIZEN.

CHEAP GOOD

ARE just opening by the subscribe NEW STORE in Pittsburg Market and Second Streets, formerly by Messrs. Prather and Smiley, consi handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZ

of a superior quality, suitable to an which they are determined to sell on erms for Cash, Peltry, Furrs, and Country Produce.

Scott and Trot

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1800.

WILLIAM THOR

CABINET MAKER.

INFORMS his friends and the public ral, that in addition to the Cabi ess which he still continues to car will manufacture WIND-MILLS, or FANS, on the best and most approved ion, at the most reduced prices, &c. & any gentleman who wishes to purchase supplied on one or two weeks notice.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1800.

Alexander M'Laugh

EARNESTLY *requests those indebted more than three months to make pym the 25th day of December next, as no fu dulgence will be given.*

Pittsburgh, November 3, 1800.

BY THIS DAY's MAI

LANCASTER, November 14.

State Legislature.

SENATE, Thursday, November 1

A bill was received from the House of sentatives prescribing the mode of electin tors by a joint vote of both houses. moved and seconded, that joint be stru and concurrent, inserted—agreed to 13 to November 13.

The bill directing the appointment of ral Electors was read the third time. Th and nays on the question, shall the bill p the amendments? were called for by Mr len and Mr. Smith, and the votes stood 1

Ordered, that the said bill be returned House of Representatives, with informatio the Senate has passed the same, with an to which the Senate request the concu the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives on Th the House took into consideration the a ments proposed by the Senate, and after derable debate non concurred them, and ed them to the Senate.

The Senate took into consideration the d of the House of Representatives with the Electoral Bill, and resolved not to from their amendments, 13 to 11.

The House of Representatives appoin committee of conference to meet one fro Senate, if it should appoint one on this su

NEW-YORK, November 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ba Vermont, to his Correspondent in this city, November 3.

"The choice of electors of President and President for this state is just decided. Th pointment consists of Elijah Dewey, Jon Hunt, General Chamberlain, and Roswel kins, all decidedly federal."

From an authentic source, we learn tha Convention concluded with France by our voys, does not adjust the past difference claims of the two countries; but postpones business till peace in Europe. It however an end to existing hostilities, and provide fo amicable intercourse during the war—as a mode of determining causes that occur relati prizes.

Such a convention may be the more eligi this time, as it precludes the probability of uneasiness on the part of Great Britain o other powers at war.

Captain Young arrived at Boston from L says, that the American Commissioners hac France for America, and that Commissioners gone from England to France. ☞ To the greſs at Luneville probably.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Office to his brother in this city, dated 8 stant.

"I was last night a sad spectator of a trem dous fight. The *War-Office* was burnt do and with it *every book, record, and paper,* the Accountant's which were down stairs, were rescued from the flames. The fire is posed to have communicated from the adjoin house, which was also destroyed—a piece of t ber projected from under the hearth of Mr. J son's house into the house occupied by the O and the fire commenced on that side of room—The fire places of the Office were al the other side of the house, and in the Secret room where the fire first shewed itself, there been no fire for three weeks preceeding, ow to his absence:—the morning had been to and the fire in my apartment had been suffe to expire some hours before I left it. The

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1801,

[illegible] had at the Printing Office of the Pittf[illegible]ette, by the fingle, dozen or groce.

[illegible]ober 13, 1800.

Ten Dollars Reward.

[illegible]YED or Stolen on the 6th of November [illegible]n Joseph Lloyd's, living in Franklin town[illegible]ayette County, a Bay HORSE, about [illegible]n hands and an half high, four years old [illegible]ng, with a fmall blaze in his face, one of [illegible]d legs fwelled at the knee joint. Whoever [illegible]up faid Horfe and delivers him to Mr. [illegible], at the fign of the Black Horfe in Brownf[illegible]or the fubfcriber, fhall have the above re[illegible]and reafonable charges paid by

FELIX LLOYD.

[illegible]vember 10, 1800.

WILLSES

Shop Removed.

[illegible] and A. WILLS refpectfully inform their [illegible]iends and the public, that they have re[illegible]d to a Brick Houfe, lately built on a lot [illegible]ing the Diamond, and fronting Mr. Fer[illegible]tavern, fign of the Bear, where they in[illegible]o carry on their trade of BOOT and SHOE [illegible]g, and they keep an affortment of Boot[illegible]oes, of equal quality with thofe befpoke, [illegible]e accommodation of Traders, Travellers, [illegible]ftomers. A reafonable deduction will be [illegible]o thofe who purchafe by the quantity.

[illegible]burgh, November 13, 1800.

BENJAMIN HERR,

[illegible]s juft received from the eaft fide of the Al[illegible]eghenny Mountain, a quantity of CHERRY [illegible]CE of the beft quality, and has it for [illegible]t the houfe of *GEORGE HOLDSHIP*, in [illegible]burgh, by the barrel or gallon, and will at [illegible]n the Saturday of each week for the pur[illegible]ff. felling.

[illegible]ember 13, 1800.

A YOUNG Gentleman with[illegible]ake a Country School.—Enquire at this [illegible]

Pittfburgh, Nov. 11th.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pafture on my farm near [illegible]ttfburgh, on the night of the 25th inftant, [illegible]y HORSE, 6 years old, near 15 hands [illegible]heavy made, fhod before, a fpot on the [illegible]uttock white, fcarce than the other parts of his [illegible]. Whoever will apprehend and bring to [illegible]the officers and return the Horfe, fhall [illegible]ve the above reward, and for the [illegible]ody, reafonable charges.

A. KIRKPATRICK.

[illegible]burgh, 27th October, 1800.

Wanted Immediately,

Two Journeymen TAYLORS, who underftand the various branches of the Buſineſs, to whom good wages will be given—Alſo wanted, two Prices to the Taylor Trade—Lads between 14 years of age, will be taken on liberal terms

A. JAMISON.

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1800.

A LAMENTATION
On the Death of
[illegible]neral WASHINGTON,

[illegible]ffed by DENNIS LOUGHRY, a (bli[illegible]d [illegible]e juft publifhed, and may be had of him [illegible]burgh.

Price, Six Cents

[illegible]emiah Barker & Co.

[illegible]eceived a large and general affortment of

GOODS,

[illegible]for the approaching feafon, which they [illegible]ered to fell at the moft reafonable pr[illegible]

[illegible]ttfburgh, November 6, 1800.

They have juft received a handfome [illegible]ent of Paper.

A new arrival of

[illegible]KS & STATIONARY.

[illegible]affortment is large and extenfive, con[illegible]ted to no particular fubject, but of, Hi[illegible]ftory, Divinity, Philofophy, Law, Phyfic, Ar[illegible]ry, &c. &c. Clafhical Books—Dilworth's [illegible]s, Univerfal Spelling Book, Chap Books [illegible]variety—Beft of Writing Papers, Quill[illegible]Boxes, Gold Leaf, Gum Elaftic, Red [illegible]k, Red and Black Ink Powder, Nurem[illegible]Dutch Books, Blank Books, &c. &c.

ZADOK CRAMER

[illegible]burgh, November 7, 1800.

[illegible]ofe who have ordered Books will oblige [illegible]ings. RAGS wanted.

[illegible]e hafting a few weeks, any quantity of

Dutch and Engliſh

[illegible]LMANACKS,

For the Year 1801,

At the Philadelphia prices of

ZADOK CRAMER.

[illegible]burgh, October 16, 1800.

[illegible]t received and opening for fale by

[illegible]illiam Woods & Co.

[illegible]e Store oppofite the Market Houſe

[illegible]conſiſting of an affortment of

[illegible]RCHANDIZE,

[illegible]dapted to the preſent and approachin[illegible]eaſon.

[illegible]burgh, September 17, 1800.

For Sale or Freight,

A Large KEEL BOAT conſtructed for the Miſſiſippi, will carry between twenty five and thirty tons.

The fubfcribers wifh to fell or rent a large BRICK HOUSE, two ſtories high, with a kitchen and cellar, ſituate in Water ſtreet above Grant ſtreet, on the Monongahela river—there is a lot and an half of ground annexed to the above building, together with a ſhare in a well. For further particulars apply to either of the fubfcribers on the premiſes above mentioned.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
MURDOCK M'LEOD.

Pittſburgh, October 31, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of JAMES DUNLOP & Co. was diſſolved by mutual conſent on the 16th inſtant. All perſons indebted to that firm are requeſted to make payment to Thomas Jones of Poſt St. Vincennes, and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are alſo requeſted to apply to Thomas Jones for payment, as the ſaid Thomas Jones is now the only perſon authorized to make ſettlement of ſaid concern.

JAMES DUNLOP,
THOMAS JONES.

October 20, 1800.

N. B. The Books, Accounts and Notes belonging to the above firm, are now placed in the hands of Adamſon Tannehill, Eſq. for collection. Debtors govern yourſelves accordingly.

October 20, 1800. THOMAS JONES.

Alleghany County, to wit.
In the Court of Common Pleas of ſaid County, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Wedneſday the twenty fourth of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred.

UPON the petition of William Robb for the benefit of the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors made—The Court appoint the firſt day of the next Term, the fourth Monday of December next, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors; and direct that he give them notice thereof by publication in the Franklin Repoſitory for three ſucceſſive weeks, the laſt of which to be at leaſt three weeks previous to the day of hearing, that they may object to his diſcharge if they deem it expedient.

By the Court,
T. BATES, Proth'y.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

Pittſburgh, October 13, 1800.

John Harriſon,

Wholeſale Druggiſt & Chemiſt,

No. 10, South Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TAKES this method of informing his Country Cuſtomers, that he has made large additions to his ſtock of Medicines and daily expects a further ſupply from Leghorn, London and Amſterdam, which he will ſell low for Caſh, or the uſual credit.

To his cuſtomers he thinks it unneceſſary to ſay any thing as to the quality of his Chemicals. To ſuch as have not, but may hereafter favour him with their buſineſs, he thinks it proper to obſerve, that being principally made under his own immediate inſpection (having conducted a laboratory in Philadelphia for many years) he can with confidence warrant them genuine.

The following DRUGS by the Package or ſmaller quantity, viz.

2000 lbs.	Crem Tartar	200 lbs.	Rad Sarſaparilla
1000	Flor. Sulphur	100	Pink Root
3000	Glauber Salts	100	Colocynth
500	Antimony	500	Bottles Caſtor Oil
100	Cantharides	100	Gum Myrrh
300	Flake Manna	200	Aſſafœtida
300	Common do.		Sweet Oil in boxes
200	Fol. Senæ		Caſtile Soap in do.
100	Camphor		Draggons blood
100	Rad Gentian		Ipicacuanna
300	Liquorice Ball		Aleppo Scamanony

CHEMICALS prepared by J. H.

Calomel
Sublimed Præcipitate
Aqua Fortis dup.
Spir. of Salt
White Præcipitate
Sweet Spir. of Nitre
Vitriolic Ether
Spir. of Hartſhorn
Spir. Sal Armoniac Vol
Spir. Wine.
Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor.
Golden Tincture
Magneſia, &c. &c.

Patent Medicines and Surgical Inſtruments of every deſcription.

Specie Bottles with tin covers from 1 gal. to 4 oz
Tincture do. glaſs ſtoppers 1 gal. to 1 oz
Wide mouth do. glaſs ſtoppers 1 gal. to 1 oz
Ointment and Pill Pots, and almoſt every article neceſſary for a Phyſician or Country Storekeeper.

7t

Philadelphia, 9 mo. 5, 1800.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber living on Zane's road, ſix miles from Hockhocking, will ſhew any perſon who wiſhes to purchaſe land from Congreſs eaſt of the Scioto river, ſouth of the Military Land, and weſt of the fifteenth range of townſhips, the range lines and corner trees of any ſection or half ſection of land they may wiſh to purchaſe, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He flatters himſelf that he can give the beſt ſatisfaction to thoſe who apply to him, as he is well acquainted with the water courſes, ſpringe &c. in many parts of the country. All that healthy fertile tract watered by the branches of Hockhocking he is perfectly acquainted with.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Zane's Road, ſix miles eaſt of Hockhocking, 25th September 1800.

The Subſcriber will ſell

Two Hundred and Thirty Nine

Acres of Land, with a good GRIST MILL and other improvements, ſix miles above Pittſburgh, and within half a mile of the Monongahela river. There is an excellent meadow, and a young bearing orchard on the place. One fourth of the purchaſe money will be required when poſſeſſion is given, and the remainder in yearly payments.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittſburgh, October 1, 1800.

Glaſs Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a ſufficient number of the moſt approved European Glaſs Manufacturers, and having on hand a large ſtock of the beſt materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleaſure of aſſuring the public, that window-glaſs of a ſuperior quality and of any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alſo be had, together with pocket flaſks pickling jars, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent. lower than articles of the ſame quality brought from any ſea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on ſale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,
or at the ſtore of FEATHER & SMILEY, Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh. t.b.c.

January 29—1800.

Came to the ſubſcriber's living on Sweeny's Iſland, in the Alleghany river, 13 miles from Pittſburgh, a Sorrel HORSE, with a bald face, three of his feet are white, and has on three ſhoes, a few ſaddle marks, about 15 hands high, 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MICHAEL SWEENY.

October 3, 1800.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt of November next

THE *STORE* now occupied by James Dunlop and Co. ſituate in Market ſtreet near the Public Square. There is an excellent cellar and granary attached to the ſtore, and the renter may be accommodated with a ſtable for one horſe. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittſburgh, October 9, 1800.

I HAVE for SALE the following *DESPRECIATION TRACTS OF LAND*, in *Canonſburgh's Diſtrict*, on the waters of Conequanceſhoc and Full creek, about 28 or 30 miles from Pittſburgh, viz.—

No. 208	No. 226	No. 273
209	227	274
210	228	265
211	232	266
212	233	267
213	234	272
225	235	260
259	255	261

In all about 6000 acres. For further particulars enquire of me in Pittſburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

June 4, 1800.

Whereas I advertiſed ſome time ago, that my wife Elizabeth had run away and taken with her my bay horſe and other property of mine, on the 12th day of May 1798—ſhe was taken up on ſaid advertiſement, and I got my horſe. Since that I met with her, and ſhe then promiſed to go home with me and live in peace, but before we got home ſhe clandeſtinely left me, and took the ſame bay horſe with her. I therefore forwarn all perſons from harbouring or trufting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

FELIX WEINLANDT.

Fayette county, German township.

October 5, 1800.

Erie Reſerved Tracts
FOR SALE.

ON Wedneſday the 22d day of October next, Books will be open in the Office of the ſubſcriber in Erie, for the Sale of the Reſerved Tracts laid out by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April 1799.—One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale—one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part in two years from ſaid day—and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale.—No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted.—All payments made will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the tract purchaſed, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement.

THOMAS REESE,
Commiſſioner.

Erie, Auguſt 28, 1800.

BLANKS,

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

War Department,

Auguſt 4, 1800.

THE commanding officers of corps, detachments, poſts, garriſons, and recruiting parties, belonging to the military eſtabliſhment of the United States are to report to, and receive orders from, Brigadier General WILKINSON, in the City of Waſhington; and all officers on furlough are to report themſelves to the ſame officer, with all poſſible diſpatch.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

ALL Printers within the United States who publiſhed invitations for propoſals for contracts of the 13th of March laſt are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers, once a week for two months.

Juſt arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT,

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

NOTICE.

The ſubſcriber, Surveyor of Alleghany county, keeps his OFFICE at his houſe in Pittſburgh.

July 1, 1800. PRESLEY NEVILL.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received, and are now opening a neat and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Mill creek, ſix miles from Georgetown, a Grey HORSE, about thirteen hands and an half high, 8 years old, no mark perceivable, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN GILMORE.

Alleghany county, October 22, 1800.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY,

RESIDING at *Charleſtown*, mouth of Buffaloe, Brooke county, Virginia, in the vicinity of the Seven Ranges and Military Land of the United States, North Weſtern Territory, will act as agent for perſons at a diſtance who own lands there, to pay taxes, or ſell the land on commiſſion, &c. He will be occaſionally on the lands, and at all times will have a ſurveyor and woodſman ready to go to any tract when they may be required, ſo that owners or purchaſers may not be unneceſſarily delayed.

May 12, 1800.

Terms of ſubſcription, &c. for this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of ſix months, if demanded.

Advertiſements, not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; thoſe exceeding a ſquare in proportion.

United States Military Land
FOR SALE.

I AM authoriſed to diſpoſe of 20,000 acres of United States Military Land, of the firſt quality. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe will please apply at Mr. John Purviance's in Waſhington or at Mr. James Marſhall's, Charleſton, Brooke county, Virginia.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

Charleſtown, Brooke county, Virginia, March 7, 1800.

For Sale.

FOUR *Hundred Acres of firſt rate Land on the Ohio River, with conſiderable improvements, the greater part River Bottom.—One Hundred and Fifty acres on the Monongahela well improved. Eight Hundred acres, on Eagle creek, in the Weſtern Territory, ſix miles from the Three Islands. The above Land, or any part of it will be ſold on a very reduced price. For terms apply to*

ADAMSON TANNEHILL, or
JEREMIAH BARKER, Eſquires, *in Pittſburgh.*

May 12, 1800.

A variety of

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.